FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

J. H. Seely of Mt. Pleasant Gets Prize for Best Five

CORRECTION IN THE AWARDS.

National Woolgrowers' Association Closing Enthusiastic Convention This Afternoon.

Results of Co-operation Set Forth in Interesting Fashion by Mr. Bearrup of New Mexico,

The National Woolgrowers' association is closing an enthusiastic, earnest and successful convention this afternoon. Some 1,000 members were at hand in the Armory promptly at 10 b'clock this morning. Papers of peculiar interest to sheep men and all nected with sheep raising and allied industries, were read today. The election of officers; selection of a city for the next (forty-fourth) convention; report of the resolution committee and continuation of five minute discussions were features of today's

The sheep show comes to a close, this evening, also after what its promoters and others interested, choose to describe as the "best ever." Final awards were made last evening and attaches of the show's headquarters are busy writing out checks for the fortunate exhibitors. The management of the show today made a correction to the announcement that A. T. Knollin of Chicago had been awarded the national woolgrowers' loving cup. Mr. Knollin won the loving cup awarded by the Chicago Union Stock-yards and Transit company for his collection of 30 fat lambs.

collection of 30 fat lambs.

To a Utah man was given the honor of taking the cup posted by the national association, the cup stays at home! Senator J. H. Seely of Mt. Pleasant gets the prize for his collection of five ewes. J. R. Allen and Bros. of Draper have been awarded the cup posted by the Commercial club of this city.

SOME CASH PRIZES.

Among the cash prizes being distributed today and the successful exhibitors are: W. S. Hansen, \$140; Senator J. H. Seely, \$125; J. R. Allen, \$175; A. W. Allen and Bros, \$25; J. F. Jensen, \$75; Heber Bennion, \$56; Edwin Bennion, \$50, and W. D. Candland, \$50. Utah has won two cups and nearly every cost award. Out-of-state sheep raisers have shown unusual enterprize in bringing the finest of their flocks to this city.

to this city.

Visitors will find the exhibitions in excellent shape until 5 o'clock this evening. Some "ba-bas" will be taken home tonight and others will return to their families on the range during to-

The talks being made today are on subjects which do not interest on subjects which do not interest sheep men alone. "Co-operation," "The Twenty-eight Hour Law," and "The Car Shortage," were treated in a broad way. Special stress, of course, was placed upon their bearing towards sheep industries. sheep industries.

CO-OPERATION THE SUBJECT.

The opening address this morning was delivered by Hon. Johnney H. Bearrup of Albuquerque, N. M. His subject was "Co-operation Among Sheepmen." Mr. Bearrup is heavily interested in co-operative woolen mills at Albuquerque, and his address reflected his deep consideration of the subject from a practical standpoint. His idea from a practical standpoint. His was for the establishment of a exchange, and the best methods of bringing it about. Before laying his subject be-

Before laying his subject before the convention, the speaker referred to the marvelous success following the organization of the famous Rochdale institution which originated in a small way in London, but which last year distributed profits exceeding 55 millions of pounds. Of the 189,000 inhabitants of Munich, Germany, 115,000 belong to a co-operative body which purchases flour by wholesale for the benefit of all the members, who thereby get their bread at minimum rates.

rates.

The speaker then laid his co-operative plans before the convention, giving tive plans before the convention, giving results of his New Mexico institution as

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Bearup referred in highly complimentary terms to the concert at the tab-macle Thursday evening, and invited all sheepmen interested to confer with him after the convention in regard to the (c-operation plan exploited in his speech,

JAMES H. MOYLE.

James H. Moyle of this city was the at speaker. His subject was "Bene-tof Sheep Shows at National Con-caling."

w sheep Shows at National Conventions."

The value and importance of fairs and competitive exhibitions of all kinds of products is universally conceded, and as mankind is brought into closer communication and as a result of his higher intelligence, exhibitions of such character are becoming more frequent and important. It is only stimulates effort and determination to excell, but affords the isst opportunity of advertising and thinging the producer and purchaser if the best breeding animals together, it enables sheep men from all localities to inspect the products of all parts of the country and to exchange ideas, methods and experiments by which all the mutually and greatly benefited.

It assists the sheepman in making the discovery if not already known, and pleasure in raising sheep of the cheap to raise good stock as poor we should be proud of our calling

in life, of which there is no more ancient, honorable and profitable.

Sheep was a domestic animal in Asia and Europe before the dawn of profane history, and has been introduced, where not found, in almost every part of the world where agricultural operations are carried on, but it flourishes especially in the temperate regions of both hemispheres.

As the industry antidates history, the origin of our modern, universally known and most useful and profitable animal—the sheep—is unknown.

It cannot be determined with certainty, that our modern sheep is derived from any of the existing wild species or from the crossing of several, and of which there are a number, or from some now extinct species.

The variations of external characteristics and adaptability to various conditions and consequently the importance and value of the exhibition of the highest and best types found in different domestic breeds, are very great. Their natural home is in the high mountains (and in Asia are found at an elevation of 16,000 feet) in which their wonderful powers of climbing and leaping give them special advantage.

LIVE IN EVERY CLIMATE.

Sheep not only live in every climate, but no other animal will subsist on a greater variety of food. It prospers on comparatively barren mountains, in fertile valleys, and is peculiarly adapted for our own great desert. They feed upon almost every species of edible, forage—the cultivated grasses, clovers, alfalfa, cereals and roots—browsing on aromatic and bitter herbs, alike cropping the leaves and barks from stunted forest shrubs and the pungent resinous evergreens. In some parts of Norway and Sweden, when other resources fall, it is said, they subsist on fish or flesh it is said, they subsist on fish or fiesh during the long, rigorous winter, and if reduced to necessity, even devour their own wool.

own wool.

From time immemorial, sheep have been useful both for food and clothing. It has been used in the east as a beast of burden, and its milk has been used as a beverage, and for making both butter and cheese, all of which affords an excellent opportunity for convention discussion and exhibition of samples of the products of such varied conditions. Not that I would wish, however, to suggest a new competitor in dairy products, for I am devoted to the cow.

The calling of the sheep raiser has, throughout all time, been conspicuous and not wanting in dignity and import-

ANCIENT FLOCKMASTERS.

Abel, Abraham, his descendants and most of the ancient patriarchs, were engaged extensively in the business. Job possessed 14,000 head. Rachel, the fa-vored mother of the Jewish race, "Came possessed 14,000 head. Rachel, the favored mother of the Jewish race, "Came with her father's sheep for she kept them." "Moses, the statesman and law-giver, learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians," busied himself in tending the flocks of Jethro, his father-in-law. David, too, the sweet singer of Israel, and its destined great monarch—the Jewish hero, poet and divine, through whom the Savior Himself traced His lineage, was a keeper of sheep. To shepards, abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flocks by night, came the glad tidings of a Savior's birth.

The Hebrew term for sheep signifies in its etymology, fruitfulness, abundance, plenty, indicative of the blessings which they were destined to confer upon the human family. In Holy Scriptures this animal is the chosen symbol of purity and the gentier virtues, the victim of propitiatory sacrifices, and the type of redemption to fallen man.

Among profane writers, Homer, Hestod Virgil Theory in traduce them

Among profane writers, Homer, Hesiod, Virgil, Theocritus, introduce them in their pastoral themes, while their heroes and demi-gods—Hercules and Ulysses, Eneas and Numa—carefully perpetuate them in their domains.

ESSENTIAL STAPLES.

In modern times, they have engaged the attention of the most enlightened nations, whose prosperity has been intimately linked with them, wherever wool and its manufactures have been regarded as essential staples. Spain and Portugal during the two centuries in which they figured as the most enterprising European countries excelled terprising European countries, excelled in the production and manufacture of wool. Flanders, for a time, took pre-cedence of England in the perfection wool. Flanders, for a time, took precedence of England in the perfection of the arts; and the latter country then sent what little wool she raised to the former to be manufactured. This being soon found highly unwise, large bounties were offered by England for the importation of artists and machinery; and by a sysetmatic and thorough course of legislation, which looked to the uttermost protection and increase of wool and woolens, she gradually carried their productions beyond anything the world had ever seen. Although the British isles are in area but little more than the state of Utah (England and Scotland being a trifle less in area than Utah), it has supported at one time 40,000,000 of sheep. In 1874 she had over 20,000,000, and in 1905 had over 25,000,000 of a very large and superior quality, and this in the midst of a dense population. Then what are our possibilities, and what must we do to develop this great latent industry for which our great arid empire is so peculiarly adapted, as well as the rich farms of the Mississippi valley and seaboard states. Will it not be best promoted by sheep raisers from all parts of the country meeting in conventions, and exchanging their views and experiof the country meeting in conventions, and exchanging their views and experi-ments and setimulating their efforts by competitive exhibitions of their best samples of sheep, each learning from the other something of advantage to his section?

The horse has been about to be put out of commission many times, when steam and electric power came into general use; later the bicycle, and then the automobile, and much has been said of the horseless age, but of the sheep there never has or will be such a statement, his woel is indispensable, and no one has eyer thought, much less suggested, the sheepless age.

THE VARIETIES.

But we are most concerned with fa-niliarizing ourselves with the varieties which are successfully produced, and which are successfully produced, and the condition under which each does best. That we may utilize the resources for their production on our farms and ranches at the least expense, risk and profit. The exhibition at national gatherings of sheepmen, is an ideal time and place in which to show them. It not only affords a convenient place for exhibition and comparison, but adds interest to the convenien. It will attract and insure the attendance of many delegates who would not otherwise be present. Who can profit by a national exhibit of sheep and which may possibly develop into an international exhibition, and why should it not?

Ours is indeed a strenuous age. To keep up with the activities about us, time must be utilized to the uttermost, and this is accomplished in affording an opportunity to attend a convention and sheep show at the same time. Neither should defract from the other as ample time is afforded for both.

GETTING POINTERS.

enables sheep men from all localists the country and to exchange ideas, remutually and greatly benefited. It assists the sheepman in making lat there is more profit, satisfaction and pleasure in raising sheep of the exchange of ideas. The average man is able to meet with and get the exchange of the best informed and most successful flock masters and their products; make the comparison between them, and witness the discussion

BENEFITS OF EXHIBITION.

The benefits of the exhibition of sam-

The benefits of the exhibition of samples of the products of the sheepman and the force with which we are impressed by actually seeing, examining, personally witressing, the best and I may add, the importance of taking samples with you to these conventions, is somewhat illustritated in an incident of which I recently read, and I would not attempt to perpetrate anything of the kind upon you as being original, and I trust that I may be excused for repeating it.

An old time traveling preacher was in the habit of carrying with him a strong bottle of pepper sauce, the very strongest he could find. He would not take chances on that furnished by the hotels on his circuit. One day a guest said to him. "Please pass those peppers over this way?" "Why, I beg your pardon, but that is my private property." "Well give a fellow a taste of it any way?" He tasted it and then said after a moment or more. "You are a preacher, are you not?" "I am so taken and accepted." "You believe in helifire?" "Well I feel it incumbent upon myself to warn the impenitent of their danger." "You believe in a literal helifice?" "I so interpret the Scriptures." "Well, said the guest, I have met your kind before, but I never before met a man who carried his samples with him."

J. H. HALLEY SPEECH.

J. H. HALLEY' SPEECH.

"The Co-operative Livestock Com-mission company," by J. H. Holley, vice president of Delta, Colorado, was the mission company, by J. H. Holley, vice president of Delta, Colorado, was the next number on the program. Mr. Halley was to have spoken yesterday morning, but his talk was postponed until today. It follows in pare:

"Why the Co-operative Live Stock Commission company was formed is explained by the action of the several livestock exchanges in raising their commission charges on sheep and hogs \$2 per car. A protest was promptly sent in by the National Wool Growers and other national associations allied to the industry, but without success, and the formation of the commission company was the result.

"The co-operative plan of this company in my opinion is of the most liberal kind, and one that appeals to all livestock shippers. All balance after expense of shipments have been taken out, is to be distributed among holders of stock in the company, which stock pays 8 per cent. Although the response to our appeal for the subscription for stock has not been as generous as we could wish, yet as the objects of the association become more widely known, this feature will improve.

"The packers of the country have aided us by giving us every facility within their power for the transaction of business with them, and for this we are grateful. There are 1.100 shareholders in this company, embraced in the states forming the middle west and

are grateful. There are 1.100 shareholders in this company, embraced in
the states forming the middle west and
the west, and we hope to i. crease this
membership very materially during the
coming year."

The speaker concluded a very interesting recital of the statistics of the
association with an appeal to the sheep
and stock men to unite for the common
benefit.

TWENTY-EIGHT HOUR LAW.

"The twenty-eight hour law" was dis-cussed by Fred W. Gooding, president of the Idaho Wool Growers. This speech held unusual interest and was followed

held unusual interest and was followed closely. It follows:

"The shipping of live stock to the markets is one of great importance to the producers, and is more or less so to the consumers. The quicker we can get our live stock to market, the less shrinkage we have, and with the least shrinkage possible, the better and more palatable and healthful are the meats that are put upon the markets for the people to consume. Rallroads, which are the great arteries of commerce be-tween the east and the west, are today inadequate to handle the business of the country, and livestock seems to be injured more than any other class of Only a few years ago we could ship our livestock to the mar-

(Continued on page two.)

revenue getter for the state is beyond

question. A glance at the books of

State Treasurer Christiansen will con-

successfully and is now a source of

substantial revenue to the state. Since

the law went into effect in 1901 the

\$147,049.26 as inheritance tax upon es-

\$10,000.

state has received the total sum of

tates of the market value of more than

The law provides that the administra-

tors or executors of deceased persons

shall pay a tax of 5 per cent of the

market value of the estate of said per-

sons above \$10,000 after the payment of

all debts against the estate. As a great

many other good laws have been, the inheritance tax law was attacked in

court. A test case was brought in 1902

by the executor of the estate of J. M.

Ricketts, deceased. The question of

the constitutionality of the law was

raised and the matter was heard by

the supreme court with the result that

the law was held to be constitutional. Its form was amended slightly by the

legislature of 1905 and it stands today

as one of the best laws of the common-

vince any one that the law has worked | ?

of the comparitive merits and advantages of the best types of the various breeds of sheep. These exhibitions like our conventions, cultivate the taste of the people for the best; respect for their vocation, and inspire a determination to have the best, and affords a knowledge not only of what is wanted but where to get it and what it is worth. UPPER MAIN ST.

Templeton Block Was Greatly Endangered by Raging and Destructive Blaze.

LOSS TO BUILDING IS HEAVY.

Many Tenants Will Suffer Both From Flood and Flames Which Filled the Block.

Fire Once Under Control, Again Got Beyond the Department and Spread With Great Fury.

The fire which started in the Templeton building this afternoon, as chronteled on page two of this paper, and under control at 2:45, soon broke bevond the bounds and the fight for supremacy commenced anew with tremendous energy and determination. An hour later the battle was ending and the fate of the great structure with its hundreds of tenants was saved, but the interior was badly damaged both fire and water.

The hundreds of people that witnessed the burning in the earlier stages have swelled to thousands and altogether the blaze presented the most spectacular scene ever witnessed in a local daylight fire.

ALL WIRES CUT.

All telephone and electric wires leading into the building were cut at 3 o'clock, to prevent further conflagrations from broken and short circuited wires. The State Bank and Zion's Savings bank, located on the ground floor, soon had their entire office force at work storing valuables in the safe, while women tenants, losing their selfcoatrol trapped in and out of the dripping building in search a some forgotten article.

At 3:30 o'clock the flames were again in control of the south side of the roof. and an additional line of hose was run over the building's front, making three on the roof. Plaster began falling, while the broken lines of house hose played havoe in flooding the lower floors.

One of these plaster bunches struck the elevator boy square on the head, He sank down helpless for a moment, raised up again, and turned the lever to shoot back up to the sixth floor again, and soon smilingly came down with another load of valuables, and tenants. He said he was not hurt, and refused to leave his machine for the reason, he said, that there might be someone up there he could "bring down." Firemen soon started to use from floor to floor, as they became aware that they had a big fire on their hands.

The chute in which the fire started chute as at first reported. The fire

What Utah's Inheritance Tax Has Yielded State

Law Went Into Effect in 1901 and Since That Time the Public Coffers Have Been

Enriched to the Amount of \$147,049.26 Greatest Sum Paid Came From

The Estaste of Thomas D. Dee of Ogden and Reached \$21,091.12.

SOME BIG ESTATES

downward, which accounts for the extent of the damage on the root,

AGAIN IN CONTROL At 3:30 p. m. the department had

nece Collen

the fire practically under control and firemen were using brooms to clear the water, as much as possible, from the upper floors to prevent what damage from that source they could.

The entire apparatus from stations Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were pressed into service and the boys had a hard fight on their hands by reason of the fact that the fire seemed to be centered between the ceiling and the roof. Two steamers were fired and ready for any emergency but hose was hauled to the roof and later connections were made with the stand pipes. When the water was turned on it was found that the valves to the stand pipes on each floor were wide open. This caused another delay. Firemen had to go up ladders and turn the water off at each floor in order to get sufficient pressure to carry water to the seat of the blaze

Three lines of hose were pressed into service besides the chemical line, which was taken up the stairway around the elevator shaft and used to check any outbreak of flames which might start from the main cause. One line was hauled up from the Main street side of the building, the second from the South Temple street side and the third from the rear.

In addition to two steamers, hose No 1 and 2, the chemicals and truck, were on hand. The apparatus from No. 4 was not called out, but was held in reserve and ready at a moment's notice. The entire force of men, with the exception of crew No. 4, was on hand,

TENANTS GET OUT. At 3:15 p. m., a hurried investigation of the upper stories of the Templeton found nearly all of the occupants of the studios and offices absent. But in nearly every place the fixtures and furniture had been covered with rugs and carpets and as complete care as was possible had been taken to preserve movable property. The damage to tenants was mostly confined to carpets and window hangings. Actual destruction by fire was confined almost entirely to the immediate vicinity of the waste

Dr. Kate Stringham threw many things out of her room, and they were eaugh by persons below. These con sisted mainly of wearing apparel, bedding, etc. When a trunk appeared at the sill, ready to be sent below, the rescuers beat a hasty retreat, and the trunk remained on the fire escape. Miss Stringham's room was flooded with water, and she claims a loss of \$100.

Prof. C. D. Schettler was giving a music lesson to a boy when apprised of the fire. He rushed to the door, but could not see the elevator for the thick smoke. He and his pupil got out as soon as possible. The studio is on the sixth floor, and the worst part of the fire was immediately above it. The damage that he sustained will be considerable, and the contents of the room are insured for \$500.

NAMES OF TENANTS.

The tenants on the fifth and sixth floors who are chiefly damaged by water, as the fire did not get into their rooms, are as follows: Sixth floor: J. C Woods arenitect: Mr. and Mrs. Wetzell, music studio, slightly damaged; Hugh Dougall, music studio, floor flooded; W. C. Clive, music studio; Dr. Keogh, floor flooded; Miss J. was a garbage chute, and not a mail | Sloan, manieure; C. D. Schettler, music studio; Mrs. Small, electopath; Mrs. started high up in this and traveled Effie Knappen, voice culture studio,

furniture removed, carpets ruined. On the fifth floor were the offices of Dr. E. Van Cott, Dr. Ross Anderson, Dr. Irvine, Dr. Waddell, Dr. H. S. Twining, Dr. J. M. Cannon, Atty. H. S

Tanner, and Eva Snow. The name of the elevator boy who refused to leave his post, and whose first heroic action was to carry down all the pupils in the sixth floor music studios, is Do's Davidson, and his age is 17 years. He is blue eyed, and has light curly hair.

A COLLISION AT SEA.

Red Star Steamer Vaderland Sinks the

Dover, Eng., Jan. 19.-The Red Star line steamer Vaderland from New York for Antwerp, collided with and sank the Dundee steamer Naworth Castle, four miles east of the South Goodwin lighthip during the night. So far a is known only three members of the Naworth Castle's crew of 20 are missing.

The Vaderland's bow is damaged be-The Vaderland's bow is damaged below the water line and her forepeak is full of water, but the bulkhead remained tight so that there was no danger of the ship sinking.

The news of the accident reached here in a wireless message from South Goodwin. A dense fog prevailed in the channel all night long but it cleared away when daylight came.

TO COMBAT CONTAGIOUS DISEASE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 19.-An emergency appropriation of \$15,000 that may be used at once, without waiting for action by the Chicago city council, was made by the finance committee yesterday to enable the city health department to combat the comparative epidemic of contagious disease. One hunded special inspectors will be placed at work as soon as they can be supplied, and will be employed until the wave of scarlet fever and diphtheria is checked.

No dimunition in the number of Chicagoans stricken during the last 24 hours could be observed by Commissioner Whalen, to whom were reported 76 cases of scarlet fever and 75 of diphtheria. The only action taken upon the school question was in the form of an order for the disintection of 34 schools in the Tenth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Twenty-eighth wards. It is reported that 11 schools already have been fumigated. the Chicago city council, was made by

NEW PLAN TO TURN THE COLORADO RIVER.

New York, Jan. 19.—Capt. Albert F. Eels of Rockport, Maine, who is the contractor building the Diamond Shoal contractor building the Diamond Shoal lighthouse off Cape Hatteras, has been in consultation with government officials and also with engineers of the Southern Pacific railroad concerning a new method which he has proposed to turn the Colorado river back to its old channel and thus save Imperial valley from the Salton sea.

The plan which Copt. Eels has in mind is to build water gates near the break in the river's bank which will be break in the fiver's bank which will be connected with sluices to carry the water into the lowlands which are now being inundated. These gates he said, should be built to drain the river at a lower level than the break. When they are opened, the water instead of rushing through the break in the river's bank as at present, will flow through the gates. This will make the water in the break more stagnant and enable the railroad to fill it in by running trains of dump cars out over trestles and dropping stones and sand overboard. At the present time this process has been rendered futile because the current carries away the waste as fast as it is dumped. nt carries away the waste as fast is dumped.

When the break has been mended by a strong solid wall of earth and rock, says Capt. Eels, the gates may be closed and the Colorado will again conthe to its old channel and flow into the gulf of California instead of Salton sea. Capt. Eels said that the cost of carrying out his scheme ought not to exceed \$500,000.

25TH INFTY, SAILS MARCH, 15

Fort Reno, Jan. 19.—It is announced at the fit that the battalion of the Twenty-fifth infantry, colored, slated to serve in the Philippines, would sail March 15 for the islands. The negroes are pleased with the indications.

WHAT IS IT?

Strange Disease Proving Very Fatal In Indian Territory. Shawnee, Okla., Jan. 19.-Twenty-That the inheritance tax law is a coccessoros cost cost receipts from that source dropped down

five deaths within the last 15 days is the remarkable record of fatalities from strange disease in a region along the Canadian river, about four and a half mlies from Konowa, Indian Territory, southeast of here. Many others are seriously ill. The disease resembles spinal meningitis, but physicians de-clare that the malady is different in a number of ways.

RAIN IN SOUTHWEST

Washes Away Much Snow and Ice, Improving Situation.

Kansas City, Jan. 19.—A downpour of rain during the night washed away much of the snow and ice that had covered the southwest for the past 48 hours. As a result wire and train service in all directions from Kansas City was improved talay, though still record was improved today, though still more or less interrupted. Over two inches of rain fell in the western half of Missouri and in the eastern half of Kansas. According to the local weather bureau the rainstorm extended from southeastern lowa to the Texas line. At Kansas City and vicinity a rainfall of 2.06 inches was recorded.

BOOKBINDERS

Taking a Referendum Vote on Demanding an Eight-Hour Day.

New York, Jan. 19.—The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, which has 12,000 members, about 200 of them in this city, are taking a referendum vote as to what date a demand for an eight-hour day, which the organization has decided upon shall go into effect eight-hour day, which the organization has decided upon, shall go into effect. Three dates have been selected, one of which the members must choose. Seey. Doherty of the brotherhood, who is now here, said yesterday that as soon as the date has been fixed by the vote the demand for an eight-hour day will be made upon the United Typothae of America and upon all the independent employers as well. Some of the independent firms, he said, are already working under the eight-hour rule.

INSULT TO CASTILLIAN WOMEN. Madrid, Jan. 18.—An article in the Traila couched in offensive terms to Castillian women lead to a hostife demonstration outside the office of that paper yesterday. Copies of the paper were burned and several shots were fired. The governor ordered the confiscation of the issue of the paper containing the offensive article.

FIRST KILLED THEN CREMATED

Twenty-five People Lose Their Lives in Head-on Collision On the Big Four.

WRECKAGE SOON CAUGHT FIRE

Heat of Burning Cars so Intense That Would-be Rescuers Could Render no Assistance.

Twenty Bodies Were Burned-Dense Fog Prevented Engineer Seeing Semaphore Lights.

Kankakee, III., Jan. 19 .- Twenty persons are believed to have been killed or burned to death in the wreck of passenger train No. 38, eastbound, at Fowler, Indiana, at 2 o'clock this morning. The wreck occurred on the Big Four road, the passenger train which left Chicago at 11:30 p. m., last night running into a freight train. The cause of the collision is said to be that the engineer on the passenger train failed to see the block signals. Fire followed the collision, adding horror to the wreck and it is believed that more passengers were burned to death than were killed by the collision. There were 25 persons in the combination day coach and baggage car, and only five of them escaped alive.

The passenger train consisted of three Pullmans, the private car of Vice President Schaff of the Big Four, and a combination day and baggage coach. Some of the passengers in the Pullmans and private car were injured, but none killed. None of the freight crew were injured.

Some of the injured passengers were brought here in the private car.

Mrs. Schaff, who had been visiting in Chicago, was in the private car on her way to Cincinnati, and she had some of the injured taken on board and brought here, assisting in dressing their injuries.

The number of injured is said to be about 40. Three of those brought here are not expected to live. SEVEN SURVIVORS OF WRECK.

Kankakee, Ill., Jan 19 .- Seven survivors of the Big Four wreck at Fowler were brought here in the private car of Vice President Schaaf this afternoon. The private car was the only one on the train that was not burned. It was said that possibly 25 per-

sons were burned in the wreck. Only five are said to have been rescued.

The conductor and baggagemaster of the passenger are missing. The engineer of the freight train told the passengers that his train had a clear track according to orders, and that the passenger train was going at the rate of 50 miles on hour when the collision occurred. on occurred.
following is a partial list of the

dea dand injured:

INJURED.

At Kankakee-C. L. Barnes, Cin-

cinnati, severe bruises.

M. A. Creton, New York, burns,

— Griffin, miner, severely bruised,
Walter B. Harris, Indianapolis, both legs mangled.
L. F. Lang, Chicago, back and jeg

injured. H. W. Lynch, Chicago, internal injuries, will probably recover.

E. W. Trip, engineer of passenger train, jumped and nearly drowned in pool beside track, condition serious.

NAMES OF VICTIMS UNKNOWN. Cincinnati, Jan. 19.- At the Big Four Cincinnati, Jan. 13.—At the Big Four headquarters in this city this morning it was stated that the names of the unfortunates who were roasted alive in the wreck at Fowler, Ind., will not be known until later in the day. The bodies of three people were consumed with the timbers of the cars. The conductor and baggagemaster of the passenger trails. passenger train are missing and the foreman was killed.

Several in the sleepers were injured but all escaped before the fire added to the horror of the scene. The killed were in the combination coach which bore the brunt of the crushing impact of the collision ahead and the heavy sleepers in the rear.

A HORRIBLE DISASTER.

A HORRIBLE DISASTER.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 19.—A special to the News from Lafayette, Ind., says reports received there indicate that 25 persons were killed in the wreck of the Big Four passenger train near Fowler carly today, 20 of whom were cremated. Those killed, it is stated, were nearly all in the combination car which took fire and burned. The sleepers turned over.

Owing to the dense fog the engineer of the Big Four flyer was unable to see the light of the semaphore which directed him to stop as a westbound freight had the right of way. The frain dispatcher, knowing that the fog would prevent the trainmen from seeing the block signal, went outside and waved his lantern frantically and fired at least half a dozen shots from his revolver, but the train went crashing by and a moment later the smash came.

The tender of No. 35 telescoped the baggagg car, the rear end of the tender cut through to within 10 feet of the rear of the smoker. The firemen of both trains were killed instantly, but the engineers escaped by jumping. The report of the collision was heard all over town. Fire bells and whistles called the people to the aid of the injured.

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called the people to the aid of the injured.

Immediately following the crash the wreckage caught fire and the bodies were burned before they could be extricated from the ruins. The heat of the burning cars was so intense that the would-be rescuers could not get near enough to help.

One man who was pleading piteously for aid was pinned under a car seat. He was rescued when the flames were within six feet of him. Another man was thrown out of the window of the smoker into a ditch. These were the only two passengers rescued from the smoker. The killed included men, women and children and all that could be seen at day break this merning was the smouldering skeletons of human bodies and the wreckage of the smoker and baggage cars. None of the passengers in the sleeper was killed. Coroner Comley has taken charge and Prosecuting Atty. Hall will assist the coroner's jury in making an investigation of the wreck.

The sleeping cars were not destroyed by fire as at first reported.

Gen. Supt. Houghton said his information at 10-a, m. was that between 10

And What They Paid Into the

Treasury.

Campbell 19,278.71 Amussen 12,965.20 Dinwoodey 10,507.16 Peery 8,480.94 Scoweroft 6,102.84 Fowler 6,024.52 5,157.41 Tucker ******

the state is concerned. After the test case was decided the Ricketts estate paid to the state treasurer an interitance tax of \$772.88.

Since the supreme court upheld the law, the money from that source has Allen Fowler, \$6,024.52; estate of J. H. been coming in steadily. In 1902 the Tucker, \$5,157.41; estate of J. H. Spargo, amount of inheritance tax collected was \$4,328.95. There are a large number of \$1,639. In 1903 the amount received estates which paid a tax of from \$1,000 was \$44,143.74, while in 1904 the sum to \$3,000 and many more which paid wealth so far as creating a revenue to of \$39,393.49 was received. In 1905 the sums under \$1,000.

\$21,091.12. The tax from the estate of

Allan G. Campbell was the next largest, it amounting to \$19,273.71. Next in line so far as amount is concerned, are the estate of C. C. Amussen, which paid an inheritance tax of \$12,965.20 and the estate of Henry Dinwoodey, which paid \$10,507.16. Other large taxes received during the past four years are: Estate of D. H. Peery, \$8,480.94; estate of John Scowcroft, \$6,102.84; estate of

to \$9,971.17, but 1906 was the banner

year, the tax received that year

There were at the close of 1906 about

24 estates subject to the tax which had

not been adjudicated and the tax from

these with others during this year will

probably make this a record breaking

The largest tax received from any one

estate was that from the estate of

Thomas D. Dee, which amounted to

amounting to \$51,901.86.

MR. SAMUEL NEWHOUSE PRESENTS \$5,000.00 TO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Hon. Samuel Newhouse has once | inception, and that he was a firm be- | ing further aid in case he made a submore evinced his generosity, and demonstrated the interest he feels in Salt Lake City, by presenting the Salt Lake Symphony Orchestra with the sum of

At the request of J. D. Spencer, business manager of the organization, Mr. Newhouse made an appointment for 11 o'clock this morning with Rev. Elmer I. Goshen, president, Arthur Shepherd, director, and Mr. Spencer, at which the aims and the needs of the orchestra were fully gone into. Mr. Newhouse stated that he had been an

liever in the immense amount of good that it could accomplish as an educational factor. Messrs. Goshen and Spencer then

frankly related something of the difficulties the orchestra had had to contend with in the past, showing the immense expense attendant on maintaining a body of 50 performers, the necessity of rehearsals, engaging soloist artists, purchasing music, etc., and showed the loss at which most of the public concerts thus far had been given. Mr. Newhouse made some further inquiries as to what other citizens had admirer of the organization since its | contributed, and the chance for secur- | follow in his footsteps.

scription. The up-shot was that ha agreed to subscribe to the Orchestra association \$1,000 a year for five years, in the hope that others would fall in line and raise a sum which would not only place the orchestra on a solid basis, but enable its officials to enlarge and improve its scope of usefulness. President Goshen, in speaking of Mr

Newhouse's handsome gift, said to the "News" that he felt such an act of liberality could not be too warmly praised, and he sincerely hoped that other wealthy citizens who had the welfare of Salt Lake at heart, would